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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/506,811	09/07/2004	Mitsuo Nomura	61352-087	6795
7590	05/05/2006		EXAMINER	
McDermott Will & Emery 600 13th Street NW. Washington, DC 20005-3096				CRANSON JR, JAMES W
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/506,811	NOMURA, MITSUO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James W. Cranson	2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 September 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/7/04</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the “drive unit” in claim 7 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by USPN 6,891,580 B2 to Jang et al.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 – 4 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by USPN 5,886,759 to Mashino et al.

Claim 1 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by USPN 6,154,262 A to Ogura.

Regarding claims 1-4 as anticipated by Jang:

a light source (220); a light guiding component (240) for guiding light emitted from the light source to an object to be illuminated; and a reflecting component (250) configured to cover the light guiding component (240), wherein the reflecting component comprises a reflecting sheet (250) configured to cover a surface of the light guiding component (figure 4), and a hold sheet (230) for holding the reflecting sheet (figure 4) which is configured to cover the light

guiding component covered with the reflecting sheet and to hold the reflecting sheet; and the reflecting sheet is [figure 4 illustrates reflecting sheet (250) between light guide (240) and holding sheet (230)] interposed and held between the light guiding component and the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet such that the reflecting sheet is not fixed to the light guiding component ( figure 4 shows reflecting sheet extending beyond light guide component) and the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet.

Regarding claim 2, according to claim 1:

Jang discloses and illustrates that at least a portion of the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet is fixed to the light guiding component (figure 4, not labeled).

Regarding claim 3, according to claim 2:

Jang discloses and illustrates that at least a portion of the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet is fixed to a surface the light guiding component (figure 4, not labeled).

Regarding claim 4, according to claim 1:

Jang discloses that the hold sheet for holding the reflector is a reflector.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

Art Unit: 2875

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,891,580 to Jang in view of USPN 6,490,016 to Koura.

Jang does not have an electrically conductive sheet to block electromagnetic waves.

Koura in a LCD device teaches the use of a conductive sheet to block electromagnetic waves.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Koura in Jang and provide Jang with a conductive sheet to block electromagnetic waves. The purpose of using a conductive sheet to block electromagnetic waves as taught by Koura is to reduce the effect of electromagnetic noise which may impair display quality.

Regarding claim 5, according to claim 1:

Jang as modified by Koura has electrically conductive sheet that is disposed on a region of the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet which is configured to cover the light source, and configured to block an electromagnetic wave radiated from the light source.

Regarding claim 6, according to claim 5:

Jang as modified by Koura has that the light guiding component is a light guiding plate; the light source is disposed along an end face of the light guiding plate; the reflecting sheet covers at least a rear surface of the light guiding plate; the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet covers the rear surface of the light guiding plate covered with the reflecting sheet, the light source, and the

end face of the light guiding plate; and the electrically conductive sheet is disposed on a surface of the hold sheet for holding the reflecting sheet.

Claims 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,891,580 to Jang in view of USPN 7,030,942 B2 to Hong et al.

Jang does not disclose a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD.

Hong in an LCD device teaches the use of a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Hong in Jang and provide Jang with a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD. The purpose of providing a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD is to enable the LCD device to function and to function requires electrical circuitry.

Regarding claim 7, according to claim 1:

Jang as modified by Hong has a liquid crystal panel disposed on a light emanating surface side of the lighting unit; and a drive unit for driving the lighting unit and the liquid crystal panel.

Regarding claim 8, according to claim 5 and claim 7:

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over modified Jang as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of USPN 7,030,942 B2 to Hong et al.

Jang as modified for claim 5 does not disclose a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD.

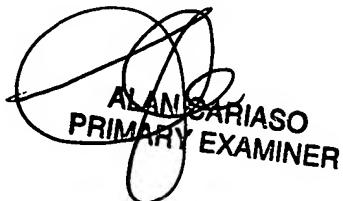
It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Hong in modified Jang and provide modified Jang with a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD. The purpose of providing a drive unit for driving lighting unit and LCD is to enable the LCD device to function and to function requires electrical circuitry.

*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James W. Cranson whose telephone number is 571-272-2368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30A.M.- 5:00P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandy O'Shea can be reached on 571-272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



ALAN J. SARIASO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER